VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES

In the Specification:

The specification has been amended as follows:

The paragraphs from page 8, line 22 through page 9, line 12 have been replaced with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- Radiation source 4 includes an elongate, rectangular cross-section hollow body with one end **[1]** 8 being transparent to light. The radiation source includes an array of light emitting diodes 2 mounted close to transparent end 8 **[1]**. Power is delivered to devices 2 by means of batteries located within hollow 3 of the body 4.

The radiation source is provided with two On/Off switches 5, which may be actuated to initiate the operation of the internal electronics. Both buttons 5 have to be pressed simultaneously in order to operate the device correctly, thereby preventing inadvertent use of the device. Close to the end opposite transparent end **[1]** 8 is a utility hole 6 which allows the radiation source to be hung up or attached to another article such as a bunch of keys.

The radiation source is provided with control electronics, which limit the time that the radiation source is on and then automatically switches off the radiation source. The control electronics monitor the ambient radiation and, in the event that the ambient radiation is of an intensity that would interfere with the therapeutic effect of the radiation source, an alarm buzzer (not shown) sounds. The radiation emitting devices 2 and their location and arrangement within the radiation source are such that the radiation emitted from the radiation source is in the form of a divergent light beam. Flange **[8]** 1 restricts the ambient radiation incident on the area whilst being treated. --

The paragraphs from page 9, lines 21-30 have been replaced with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- Referring to Figures 5 to 7 of the accompanying drawings, a second embodiment in accordance with the present invention is in the form of a multi-panel

narrow wavelength radiation source. In this case, a plurality of panels A **[3]** are mounted in a side by side relationship on hinges 7 and 7A which, in turn, are connected to a stand 9 by means of arms **[8 and]** 10 and 10A. The arrangement is such that the panels can move relative to each other and the stand can be adjusted to alter the direction of illumination. The stand either extends from the floor or is attached to a chair or bed.

The front wall of each panel A **[3]** is transparent and, mounted below the front wall, is an array of radiation emitting devices 2 **[4]**. --

The following paragraph has been inserted between the paragraph on page 10, lines 1-4 and the paragraph on page 10, lines 6-8:

-- Flange 1 excludes ambient light if the device is in contact with a body. --

The paragraphs from page 10, lines 10-16 have been replaced with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- The radiation source is, in use, located on the operator's head by a band or helmet B and includes two panels 11A and 11B **[1, 5]** of radiation emitting devices, panels 11B and 11B **[1]** being separated by an intervening notch 13 **[1a]**. These radiation panels 11A and 11B **[1]** can be used either simultaneously or separately, there being provided a switch (not shown) to direct electrical power to one or both of panels **[1]**.

The radiation panels 11A and 11B **[1]** are held close to the eyes by adjustable control elements 12 and 12A **[2]**. --

The paragraph beginning at page 10, line 24, has been replaced with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Referring to Figures 11 and 12 of the accompanying drawings, a fourth embodiment of the present invention is in the form of a narrow or restricted bandwidth radiation source for delivery of photons to an orifice. In this case the body of the radiation source includes an elongate cylindrical portion 15 **[2]** having at one

end a flange 16 whose shape is indicated in Figure**[s 11 and]** 12. At its other end, elongate portion 15 **[2]** is hemispherical 15A. Radiation emitting devices are located both in the elongate portion 15 **[2]** and the flange 16 **[4]** and this radiation source can be used to deliver photons to any orifice in the human/animal body, for instance, the vagina, anus, oro and nasopharynx and buccal cavity. The radiation source may be provided in different sizes according to the size of the orifice into which it is to be inserted. --

The paragraphs from page 11, line 18 through page 12, line 10 have been replaced with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- The device in Fig 14 is flexible and is placed against the patient's face whilst he is lying supine. Notch 18 **[1]** provides an aperture for the patient's eyes. Panel A **[2]** provides treatment for the frontal sinuses. Panel A' **[3]** provides treatment for the maxillary sinuses and nose, and the intervening bridge 17 **[1a]** provides treatment for ethmoid sinuses and nose.

The device in Fig 13 is a flexible radiation emitting apparatus, which is placed against the patient's neck so that the points 20 **[5]** approximate the base of the patient's ears. This apparatus delivers radiation for therapeutic effect to the patients larynx, oropharynx and laryngopharynx. Depression 19 **[4]** fits underneath the patient's chin.

Devices for treating acne are as shown in Figures 13 and 14 and comprise several panels of variable shape and size. All the panels have a radiation emitting devices **[surface]** 2 and are flexible to enable the panel to follow the contour of the face and neck. Panels A and A' **[6 and 7]** (Figure 13) are applied to the inferior aspect of the chin and the neck respectively.

Panels A and A' in the Figure 14 device are applied to the face so that notch 18 enables the patient to see whilst being treated. Bridge 17 **[1a]** treats the bridge of the nose and extension 2 **[3]** the cheeks. Notch 21 **[4]** rests on the tip of the nose allowing the patient to breathe comfortably during treatment. Panel A' **[8]** is used to treat the chin area at notch 22 and the area adjacent to the mouth.